

The Intelligencer's River Improvement Supplement.

NOW FOR WHEELING.

The Rivers and Harbors Committee will be Here To-Night.

COMING DOWN RIVER TO-DAY

On the Peerless Packet Virginia, "Queen of the Ohio."

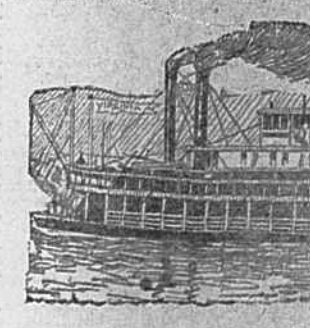
TO-NIGHT'S FINE RECEPTION

Will be an Event to be Remembered by Wheeling People in the Future-It Opens up a New Era in Which an Improved Ohio River will Figure at the Front. The McLeure Brilliantly Decorated for the Affair-Mr. Edward Franzheim's Artistic Work-There will be a Large and Brilliant Gathering.

Saturday, March 21, 1896, is a day that will be remembered in the future by Wheeling people. In five years, perhaps less, when the Ohio river has been locked and dammed from Pittsburgh to Marietta, or to a point lower down the river if necessary, the people of the West Virginia metropolis will recall this day as the one on which the movement that resulted in this greatly desired improvement was inaugurated.

There have been unorganized and always ineffectual attempts to secure for the Ohio river and its neighbor, the Monongahela, the fostering care and attention which the national government should have given long ago, but until the meeting in Cincinnati last October, which resulted in the organization of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, practically nothing had been accomplished. This, too, in the face of the undisputed fact that the Ohio river, taking in the Monongahela, is the most important inland waterway in the world in point of tonnage carried on its broad bosom. In sixty-eight years the federal government has expended the negligible sum of \$5,454,310.57 on the Ohio, a sum that sinks into insignificance when ranged alongside the appropriations made for improving side streams whose commerce, although heavy, does not nearly approach that of the Ohio-La Belle Riviere, so appropriately christened by the French explorers early in the last century, when the Shawnee, the Mingo and the Delaware Indians lived in alternate peace and warfare; when no sound of hammer or axe denoted the approach of civilization; when a century was to glide by before the genius of Robert Fulton would evolve that great aid to commerce, the steamboat; when nearly 133 years were to elapse before the first double belt of iron rail was to be pushed across the Alleghenies, with the locomotive often, at night, at the mouth of the Muskingum; when the largest Indian village was scarcely more populous than the smallest hamlet that is now perched on the banks of the stream; when, in fact, the red man lived in ignorance of the coming greatness of the valley which he called with such poetic rhythm O-h-i-o meaning "the beautiful."

The People Aroused. The ridiculously small figures that represent the national government's expenditure in improvement of the Ohio during sixty-eight years, are astonishing to many people, and the general inquiry has been: "Why has nothing more been done for so important a waterway?" The question is not difficult to answer. It is simply that for many years the Ohio was thought large enough to take care of itself. With navigation possible for five months in the year without a general scheme of improvement, the government turned its attention to improving the side streams. True, the Ohio is sometimes large enough to take care of itself; but it is not always so. It is entirely too large for the comfort of the people of the valley-but there is annually a period when navigation is almost entirely suspended, particularly on what is known as the upper river, from Pittsburgh and Wheeling to Marietta, at the mouth of the Muskingum. It is to do away with this expensive period of inaction on the river that the Ohio Valley Improvement Association was organized at Cincinnati last October. With Colonel John L. Vance, of Galipolia, Ohio, a former member of Congress, as president, and hard workers in Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Cincinnati and other river communities, who have been indefatigable in their efforts to impress the rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives, since the association was organized, much effective work has been accomplished during the past winter. The Ohio river people, too, had the great advantage of having an Ohio Valley man on that committee, Captain B. B. Davenport, of the Wheeling district. The captain has done more than any other individual member to bring the importance of the Ohio and the need of a systematic scheme of federal improvement to the attention of the powers that be. Colonel Vance, president of the association; Captains Dravo, Tilley, Henderson and others of Pittsburgh; Captains Ellison, Laidley and other Cincinnatians, and Messrs. Hart, Stalnaker, Scott and others of Wheeling, in addition to scattering delegations from other river points, have spent their time and money, entirely without remuneration, in efforts to impress their views of river improvement on the rivers and harbors committee. That they have accomplished during the past winter, it is difficult to say, but it is not the least important count in the present visit of the committee to the Ohio which is in fact. Here again can be seen the hand of the astute and enterprising Davenport.



Captain Henderson's Prize-The Peerless Virginia.

Wheeling ladies is eminently fitting and appropriate. The object of the committee-to make the Wheeling end of the visit of the statesmen enjoyable without being formal-will no doubt be accomplished. On such an occasion it would be too bad that Wheeling should fail to hold up to the proverbial reputation the city has always enjoyed, of entertaining visitors within her gates in the best of style. The Virginia leaves Pittsburgh at 9 o'clock this morning, and about 11 o'clock will be in Wheeling. The reception committee has been called to meet at the McLeure at 7 o'clock. Some of the members will go to the wharf with carriages to convey the entire congressional committee party to the McLeure on the arrival of the Virginia. They will not take supper on the boat in the afternoon while enroute from Pittsburgh to Wheeling. This is tendered by the Pittsburgh chamber of commerce and river coal exchange, the commercial bodies that have arranged for the reception at the McLeure during the trip to Pittsburgh on the river. The congressional party, by the way, will be accompanied from Pittsburgh to Wheeling by a large delegation from the two Pittsburgh commercial bodies, and by a committee of citizens, composed of ex-chamber of commerce members, Messrs. Stalnaker, Scott, and others. They, of course, will be among the guests at the Wheeling reception this evening. Other guests at the reception will be delegations representing Marietta, Belaire, Martin's Ferry and Parkersburg, the latter last sending twenty members of its board of trade together with a fine string band and orchestra. The names of these visitors are printed elsewhere. After the informal course luncheon at the McLeure, a four or five course luncheon will be served standing, as it is now pretty sure that there will be more people present than can be accommodated at any dining hall in the city.

At Fairmont and Pittsburgh. Fairmont and Pittsburgh have entertained the visiting statesmen in a fitting style, and to-day will show that Wheeling, though she comes last on the list, is right at the front when it comes

to entertaining. When the Wheeling delegates returned from the Cincinnati meeting, they found in the organization of the improvement association, there was practically no interest here in the improvement subject, but public sentiment has been worked effectively, both by the Wheeling chamber of commerce and the local press. Speaking of the press, the Intelligencer points with pride to its constant efforts in behalf of river improvement. The other Wheeling papers, and most of those of West Virginia and Ohio along the river, have also been unremitting in their efforts in this direction.

On the return of the Wheeling delegates from Cincinnati, the campaign for river improvement was begun, centering around the only local commercial body, the chamber of commerce. Messrs. Huthben Quarrier, president, and Howard Haslett, secretary, entered the campaign with vim and vigor, and were ably seconded by the river improvement committee of the chamber, composed of Messrs. Charles Eudette Hart, chairman, and Messrs. Thomas O'Brien, Randolph Stalnaker, N. B. Scott and B. Walker Peterson.

Within the past five weeks the river improvement committee has been a very busy body of men. The first necessary step was to increase the membership of the chamber and with this object in view sub-committees on membership were appointed. They have been hard at work and have succeeded in enrolling over 100 new members in the chamber, bringing up its total membership to the very respectable figure, over 200.

The Local Reception.

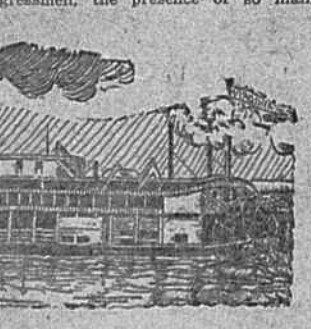
The river improvement committee at first thought the conventional and usually rather stilted and entirely formal and often ineffectual and useless banquet would be the best plan for the entertainment of the visiting statesmen, but wiser counsel prevailed, resulting in an entertainment at once novel, unique and handsome. Instead of the banquet, a reception on the entire parlor floor of the McLeure will be given. The large dining hall, the several parlors, reception rooms and all the private rooms, have been secured by the committee, from which all who do not figure in the entertainment will be excluded during the evening to-day.

The committee determined to make the space they have secured a bower of beauty. A decision, once arrived at, is sometimes difficult of achievement, but in this case, with the invaluable and thoroughly artistic supervision of one of Wheeling's well known architects, Mr. Edward B. Franzheim, all difficulties have vanished with the rapidity of ice in a July sun. When the flower of Wheeling's business and social circles gather at the McLeure this evening, they will not doubt wonder as the writer has wondered, whether Mr. Franzheim isn't provided with a modern wand of magic. That the effect he has produced is magical none will dispute.

A cold-type description of his achievement in decoration effects will not convey to the reader the impression he will receive from a personal inspection of the parlor floor of the McLeure to-night. The main staircase, leading from the hotel office to the parlor floor, is to be banked up with a flowery bower and none will be admitted there. Admission will be by ticket at the Twelfth street entrance. To-day Mr. Franzheim will place his decorative plan into effect, much of it being necessarily delayed until the day of the reception. Palms and other potted plants, magnolias, etc., will give a bewilderingly tropic tone to the scene. Vari-colored electric lights and lamps will add to the general effect and also shed light on the scene. Burning flags are also to figure generously in the decorations.

Many Ladies to Attend.

Admission to the reception is entirely by tickets of admission which have been issued to members of the chamber of commerce and their ladies by Mr. Howard Haslett, the secretary. A list of the tickets that had been issued up to last night, is printed elsewhere in this issue of the Intelligencer. The list represents a large majority of the membership of the chamber of commerce, together with many of the ladies of Wheeling. The presence of the ladies, by the way, will give a brilliancy to this evening's gathering that would be lost had a banquet been decided upon by the committee. As the congressional party is accompanied by many ladies, including the wives, and daughters of the congressmen, the presence of so many



Captain Henderson's Prize-The Peerless Virginia.

VERY RICH IN COAL. Governor Fleming Knew the Bright Future of West Virginia Coal. Five years ago Governor Fleming had this to say of the coal of West Virginia: "Perhaps the industry most advanced is that of coal and coke production. Rapid as has been the expansion of the industry in West Virginia, it is manifestly but in its incipency. The great Appalachian coal measures are known to embrace the entire state, with the exception of the lower Potomac counties. One-thirteenth of the aggregate coal area of the country is contained within the borders of West Virginia, and taking into account the greater thickness of her workable seams, the state easily outranks all others in the extent and value of her coal beds. Her coal area is computed at 16,000 square miles. A great portion of it is easily and cheaply mined, all of it is of the highest grade of excellence; much of it lies in close proximity of vast deposits of iron ore and limestone, and is admirably located in point of accessibility to the best markets. In 1880 the state produced 1,568,000 short tons of coal, ranking seventh among the coal producing states of the Union. In 1885 she produced 4,736,047 long tons of coal and 665,198 tons of coke, advancing to fourth rank in coal production and second in production of coke. From the official report of 1890 of the Second District I may safely estimate the state's output of coal in 1890 at 5,350,000 long tons, and the coke production at 1,000,000 tons. Comparing the output of 1890 with that of 1880 shows an increase of 255 per cent, or an average annual increase of 2 1/2 per cent."

After the luncheon there will be a short programme of speeches, most of them by members of the rivers and harbors committee and by representatives of the several cities along the river that will be represented by delegations. Very few Wheeling gentlemen will take the floor for an indulgence in oratory.

The congressional party will probably be taken from the McLeure to the city before 11 o'clock, and the boat will leave the wharf at 8 o'clock Sunday morning for points below, including Marietta and Parkersburg. The Sisterville people are very anxious that the boat shall stop at the oil metropolis long enough to give the party an opportunity of looking at the greatest oil town on the river. This will be a novelty to many of the party and the opportunity will no doubt be embraced.

R. M. A.

A BRILLIANT GATHERING.

The Wheeling People who will Attend the Reception to the Rivers and Harbors Committee this Evening-Over 300 Cards of Admission Have Been Issued, and Others will be Issued To-day.

That to-night's reception at the McLeure will be a brilliant gathering, there is no doubt. Up to yesterday noon Secretary Howard Haslett, of the chamber of commerce, had issued over 200 cards of admission. As these were applied for it is presumed every lady and gentlemen in the appended list will be present. In addition, there will be the congressional party numbering about fifty, the Fairmont and Pittsburgh committees, about thirty; delegations from Martin's Ferry, Bridgeport, Belaire, Marietta and Parkersburg, which will bring the total number up to about 350 or more.

Cards of admission have been issued to the following Wheeling people:

- |         |                      |                   |
|---------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Messrs. | John Friedel,        | W. P. Hubbard,    |
|         | F. W. Baumer,        | M. R. Wolf,       |
|         | Jacob Snyder,        | James McAdams,    |
|         | James Cummins,       | H. W. Davenport,  |
|         | Charles H. Toney,    | G. Ed Mendel,     |
|         | Dr. R. W. Hazlett,   | John S. Naylor,   |
|         | C. A. Schaefer,      | P. B. Dobbins,    |
|         | E. J. Baumer,        | R. H. Hazlett,    |
|         | R. H. D. Willis,     | W. H. Chapman,    |
|         | J. E. Clayton,       | M. Sommers,       |
|         | G. B. Caldwell,      | R. W. Peterson,   |
|         | D. C. Listers,       | W. C. Dunlap,     |
|         | P. H. Moore,         | C. Steinmetz,     |
|         | W. D. Johnson,       | W. Schwetfeger,   |
|         | J. S. Rhodes,        | A. Green,         |
|         | Thomas J. Ball,      | Alex. Green,      |
|         | J. H. Kirk,          | R. K. Gliffen,    |
|         | E. B. Potts,         | Platoff Zane,     |
|         | T. A. Hoge,          | W. H. Frank,      |
|         | W. H. Grubb,         | J. E. Emshier,    |
|         | J. T. Townsend,      | H. W. McLeure,    |
|         | C. A. House,         | E. K. McAdams,    |
|         | J. B. McKee,         | R. P. Robinson,   |
|         | J. Brennenhan,       | H. S. Sands,      |
|         | J. M. Daur,          | J. S. Milligan,   |
|         | J. C. Mathison,      | J. P. Brown,      |
|         | D. C. Korner,        | W. H. Frank,      |
|         | W. H. Frank,         | Alfred Pahl,      |
|         | A. B. Butler,        | G. L. Cranmer,    |
|         | G. W. Atkinson,      | R. C. Roetz,      |
|         | J. G. McLeure,       | J. R. Rumm,       |
|         | G. W. Atkinson,      | Frank Stanton,    |
|         | W. W. Simpson,       | G. E. House,      |
|         | Sam Brubaker,        | E. K. McAdams,    |
|         | C. Schenkel,         | D. G. Morgan,     |
|         | P. Z. Phillips,      | Peter Erb,        |
|         | Hugo L. Loom,        | B. S. McLeure,    |
|         | M. A. Chew,          | A. D. Lowe,       |
|         | C. W. Seabright,     | Lee Bae,          |
|         | E. E. Lally,         | Dr. D. B. Best,   |
|         | Henry Morris,        | George Baird,     |
|         | Dr. R. J. Reed,      | G. W. Wadsworth,  |
|         | Dr. C. A. Wingerter, | Thomas O'Brien,   |
|         | Dr. H. Quarr,        | Thomas O'Brien,   |
|         | Randolph Stalnaker,  | W. J. Hamilton,   |
|         | P. O. Reymann,       | T. S. Riley,      |
|         | H. P. Behrens,       | G. O. Smith,      |
|         | J. M. Birch,         | H. O. Mitchell,   |
|         | Henry Speyer,        | M. Gutman,        |
|         | J. A. Miller,        | W. A. Wilson,     |
|         | W. Albert Wilson,    | E. E. Sands,      |
|         | C. B. Hart,          | S. S. Bloch,      |
|         | J. N. Vance,         | Joseph Speidel,   |
|         | William Ellingham,   | J. A. Hess,       |
|         | M. L. Ott,           | A. H. Har,        |
|         | W. C. Bickel,        | C. R. Hubbard,    |
|         | Charles Brandfass,   | J. C. Brady,      |
|         | N. E. Whitaker,      | M. Horkheimer,    |
|         | H. Schumacher,       | A. H. Har,        |
|         | G. B. Caldwell,      | J. P. Adams,      |
|         | K. Friend,           | Thomas Carr,      |
|         | L. J. Bayha,         | Myron Hubbard,    |
|         | A. Schenkel,         | R. C. Hoffman,    |
|         | J. C. Stroehlein,    | Gil Brown,        |
|         | Sam Harper,          | R. Bullard,       |
|         | Joseph Lawson,       | W. A. List,       |
|         | Clark Hamilton, Jr., | Samuel Kraft,     |
|         | Lucius Hoge,         | H. C. Copp,       |
|         | B. S. Allison,       | George F. Ford,   |
|         | Robert Nesbitt,      | David Kuck,       |
|         | W. L. Reed,          | Ed Schaefer,      |
|         | W. B. Franzheim,     | L. S. Good,       |
|         | Frank Hare,          | J. Wadler,        |
|         | Fred Schwetfeger,    | W. C. Dunlap,     |
|         | R. M. Archer,        | W. C. Beane,      |
|         | H. V. Arkle,         | W. H. Woodworth,  |
|         | B. B. Naylor,        |                   |
|         | Henry Morris,        | Samuel Kraft,     |
|         | George W. Atkinson,  | J. A. Moore,      |
|         | B. T. Rhodes,        | C. W. Brandfass,  |
|         | George W. Atkinson,  | R. J. Reed,       |
|         | J. A. Rolf,          | E. S. Wheat,      |
|         | R. H. D. Willis,     | J. D. Culbertson, |
|         | C. A. Schaefer,      | C. W. Connor,     |
|         | George Eckhart,      | R. P. Robinson,   |
|         | N. E. Vance,         | P. H. Moore,      |
|         | G. B. Caldwell,      |                   |
|         | N. B. Scott,         |                   |

VERY RICH IN COAL.

Governor Fleming Knew the Bright Future of West Virginia Coal.

Five years ago Governor Fleming had this to say of the coal of West Virginia: "Perhaps the industry most advanced is that of coal and coke production. Rapid as has been the expansion of the industry in West Virginia, it is manifestly but in its incipency. The great Appalachian coal measures are known to embrace the entire state, with the exception of the lower Potomac counties. One-thirteenth of the aggregate coal area of the country is contained within the borders of West Virginia, and taking into account the greater thickness of her workable seams, the state easily outranks all others in the extent and value of her coal beds. Her coal area is computed at 16,000 square miles. A great portion of it is easily and cheaply mined, all of it is of the highest grade of excellence; much of it lies in close proximity of vast deposits of iron ore and limestone, and is admirably located in point of accessibility to the best markets. In 1880 the state produced 1,568,000 short tons of coal, ranking seventh among the coal producing states of the Union. In 1885 she produced 4,736,047 long tons of coal and 665,198 tons of coke, advancing to fourth rank in coal production and second in production of coke. From the official report of 1890 of the Second District I may safely estimate the state's output of coal in 1890 at 5,350,000 long tons, and the coke production at 1,000,000 tons. Comparing the output of 1890 with that of 1880 shows an increase of 255 per cent, or an average annual increase of 2 1/2 per cent."

THE VISITORS.

List and Sketch of the Members of Congressional Party.

THERE ARE SEVENTEEN MEMBERS

Of the Committee and of These a Majority Will be at Wheeling This Evening. Chairman Hooker is a New York Man. The Democratic Members of the Committee Nearly all Southerners-General Walker, the Only Republican Member from Virginia, is One of the Committee.

The visit of the house rivers and harbors committee to Wheeling this evening, lends an interest to the personnel of the committee. The rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives is one of the most important committees of Congress and there is always a desire to secure a place on it. West Virginia is fortunate in having a member, Mr. Davenport, of the Wheeling district, who has taken the front rank in the work of the body the past winter. The committee controls appropriations



SENATOR ELKINS. A Friend of the River.

that aggregate annually on the average something like \$30,000,000, on several occasions reaching more than \$25,000,000. This year's appropriation, it is said, may reach the \$30,000,000 mark. The personnel of the committee is as follows:

The chairman of the committee, Hon. Warren Brewster, Hooker, of Fredonia,



An Old Time Side-wheel Steamboat of the Early Fifties, when Cord-Wood was Used as Fuel.

representing the Thirty-fourth New York district, was born at Perryburg, Chautauque county, N. Y., November 24, 1856; has always lived in New York state except two years spent in Tacoma, Wash., practicing law; has been special surrogate of Chautauque county; has been supervisor of his town two terms; was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,964 votes, against 10,674 votes for S. N. Wood, Democrat. 2,181 votes for A. Y. Freeman, Prohibitionist, and 1,621 votes for D. F. Allen, Populist.

Hon. Binger Hermann, of Roseburg, halls from the First Oregon district. He was born at Lonsaoning, Allegany county, Md., February 19, 1843; was educated in the rural schools of western Maryland and at the Independent Academy (afterwards Irving College), near Baltimore; removed to Oregon, where he taught country schools, studied law, was admitted to practice before the supreme court of Oregon in 1868, and has practiced law continuously ever since; was elected to the Oregon legislature (lower house) in 1866 and was state senator in 1868; was deputy collector of internal revenue for southern Oregon, 1868-1871; was a receiver of public moneys at the United States land office at Roseburg, Ore., under appointment by President Grant, 1871-1873; was judge advocate, with the rank of colonel, in the Oregon state militia, 1882-1884; was elected to the Forty-ninth, Fiftieth, Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 22,044 votes, against 15,230 votes for Miller, Democrat, 10,750 votes for Weatherford, Populist, and 1,680 votes for Hurst, Prohibitionist.

The third member of the committee is Hon. Samuel M. Stephenson, of Menominee, Mich., representing the Twelfth district of that state. He was born in New Brunswick in 1831; removed to Maine with his parents when six years of age; in 1846 removed to Delta county, Mich., where he engaged in lumbering; in 1858 removed to his present place of residence and built the second sawmill on the river and has ever since been largely interested in real estate, lumbering, general merchandising, and farming; is president of the First National Bank, an officer of the Kirby Carpenter

Company of Menominee, and an officer in the Stephenson Banking Company, of Marquette, Wis.; was chairman of the board of supervisors of Menominee county for several years; was a representative in the state legislature in 1872-73, and a member of the senate in 1879-80 and 1880-81; was presidential elector in 1880 on the Republican ticket, and a delegate to the national Republican convention in 1884 and 1888; was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 20,425 votes, against 7,837 votes for Culver, Democrat, 2,653 votes for Anderson, Populist, and 840 votes scattering.

Hon. John Edgar Reayburn is one of the Philadelphia representatives, representing the Fourth Pennsylvania. He was born at New Carlisle, Clark county, Ohio, February 7, 1845; was educated by a private tutor and at Snodgrass Institute, West Philadelphia; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1870; was a member of the house of representatives of Pennsylvania, sessions of 1871, 1874, 1876 and 1878; was elected a member of the senate of Pennsylvania for a term of four years from December 1, 1878, and re-elected November, 1880; was elected president pro tempore for the session of 1881; was re-elected senator November, 1883, for a term of four years; was elected as a Republican to fill the unexpired term of Hon. William D. Kelley in the Fifty-first Congress, February 18, 1889, and was elected to the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican receiving 42,461 votes, against 16,656 votes for Muller, Democrat, and 624 votes for Daegy, Prohibitionist.

The First Wisconsin district member is Hon. Henry Allen Cooper, of Racine. He was born in Walworth county, Wis.; received a common school education and collegiate education; graduated from the Northwestern University in 1872 and from Union College of Law, Chicago, in 1875; is by profession a lawyer; in 1880 was elected district attorney of Racine county, and was re-elected without opposition in 1882 and 1884; was elected state senator in 1886; was elected to the Fifty-third and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,972 votes, against 12,344 for Keil, Democrat, 2,228 votes for Utley, Populist, and 1,615 votes for Kayes, Prohibitionist.

The sixth member of the committee is Hon. Theodore E. Burton, of Cleveland, Ohio. His district is the Twenty-first, the one formerly represented by "Tom" Johnson. He was born at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, December 20, 1851; studied at Grand River Institute, Austintown, Ohio, at Johnstown College, Cincinnati, Ohio, and at Oberlin College, from which last institution he graduated in 1872; began the practice of law at Cleveland in 1875; was a member of

the house for the Old Dominion, represents the Ninth district. He was born in Augusta county, Va., August 17, 1832; was educated in the Virginia Military Institute; studied law at the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1854 and 1855; began the practice of law in Pulaski county, Va., in 1856, and followed the practice of his profession ever since; entered the confederate army in April, 1861, as captain of the Pulaski Guards, afterwards Company C, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall brigade; was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the thirteenth Virginia Infantry (A. I. Hill's column) July, 1861; promoted to colonel of the Thirtieth Virginia Infantry in March, 1862, and in May, 1863, was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to command of the "Stonewall brigade;" commanded Early's old division at the surrender of Appomattox, was severely wounded at Spotsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; elected commonwealth's attorney for Pulaski county in 1860; represented Pulaski county in the house of delegates of Virginia in 1871-72; was elected lieutenant governor of Virginia in 1877; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,257 votes, against 13,331 votes for H. S. K. Morrison, Democrat, and 271 votes for Haven B. Howe, Populist.

Of course the Massachusetts man is on the committee. He is Hon. William E. Barrett, of the Seventh district. He was born December 29, 1833; was educated at the public schools; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1859; began at once as assistant editor of the St. Albans Daily Messenger; joined the staff of the Boston Daily Advertiser in 1862; was Washington correspondent of the Boston Advertiser, 1862-1868; was recalled to Boston to become editor in chief and in 1868 became chief proprietor and manager of the Boston Daily Advertiser and the Boston Evening Record; was elected to the Massachusetts legislature in 1867, 1868, 1869, 1871 and 1882; was speaker of that body every year but the first, being elected by the vote of both parties; was a candidate for Congress in April, 1893, at a special election to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. H. C. Lodge, but was defeated by William Everett, Democrat; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 16,283 votes, against 9,699 votes for S. K. Hamilton, Democrat.

The Illinois man is Hon. Walter Reeves, of the Eleventh district. He was born September 25, 1848, near Brownsville, Pa.; removed to Illinois in 1856; lived on a farm; became a teacher and a lawyer; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 19,473 votes, against 14,390 votes for Judge Robert Gibson, Democrat, 2,216 votes for William M. Hirsch, Populist, and 3,071 votes for Marcellus Gallup, Prohibitionist.

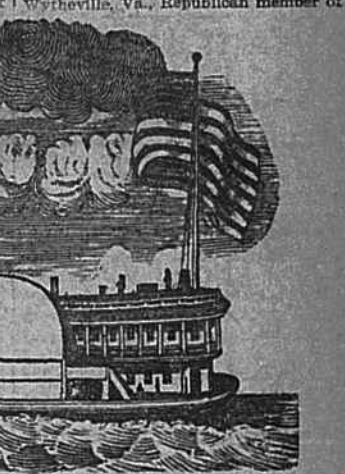
The Sixth Minnesota district is represented by Hon. Charles A. Towne, of Duluth. Mr. Towne is a young man, having been born November 21, 1858, in Oakland county, Mich.; educated in common schools and in the University of Michigan; admitted to the bar in 1886; removed to Duluth in 1890; took part in every campaign from 1878 down, but never ran for office until elected to

the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 25,457 votes, against 15,836 votes for Melvin R. Baldwin, Democrat, and 6,475 votes for Kittel Halvorson, Populist.

And now comes the Wheeling man, the industrious and brilliant Davenport, of Wheeling, who is making a great record. He is a new member of the house. Blackburn Barrett Davenport, was born in Cabell county, Va. (now West Virginia), April 20, 1842; raised a company of loyal Virginians and served in the United States volunteer infantry during the war; studied law in the office of Hon. George O. Davenport, of Wheeling; was admitted to the bar in 1872, and practiced law in Wheeling ever since; was elected as a representative of Ohio county in the legislature of 1883; was the Republican candidate for Congress in the First district in 1892, but was defeated by John O. Pendleton, Democrat, who was elected by 206 majority; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 21,845 votes, against 17,359 votes for John A. Howard, Democrat.

The eleventh man in the rivers and harbors committee list is Hon. Charles N. Clark, of the First Missouri district. Mr. Clark was born in Cortland county, N. Y., August 21, 1837, was educated at Hamilton, N. Y., and removed to Illinois in 1855; when the war broke out he helped raise a company of cavalry, the members furnishing their own horses, which was made Company C, Third Illinois Cavalry, August 6, 1861, and went directly in service at the front under Col. E. A. Carr; became disabled from further service, he left the army in 1863 and located in Hannibal in April, 1864, where he has since resided; in 1870 became interested in the Mississippi river bottom lands in Illinois, opposite the city of Hannibal, and immediately began the work of reclamation procuring the necessary legislation by the Illinois legislature, he began active work of reclaiming the Sny Island levee in 1873 and completed it in 1874, reclaiming over 100,000 acres of land from overflowing by the river, and has been engaged in farming these lands since the above date; the effect of the levee in deepening the channel of the river was so marked that he became deeply interested in the improvement of the Mississippi river; was made a member of the executive committee for the improvement of the western waterways, and at his motion the national convention was held in Washington, D. C., in 1883 was made chairman of the Missouri delegation; from the date of this convention the improvement of the western river has gone steadily forward; never sought nor before held political or other public office; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 15,786 votes, against 15,357 votes for W. H. Hatch, Democrat, 4,270 votes for John M. London, Populist, and 223 votes for S. W. Little, Prohibitionist.

General James Alexander Walker, of Wytheville, Va., Republican member of



An Old Time Side-wheel Steamboat of the Early Fifties, when Cord-Wood was Used as Fuel.

the house for the Old Dominion, represents the Ninth district. He was born in Augusta county, Va., August 17, 1832; was educated in the Virginia Military Institute; studied law at the University of Virginia during the sessions of 1854 and 1855; began the practice of law in Pulaski county, Va., in 1856, and followed the practice of his profession ever since; entered the confederate army in April, 1861, as captain of the Pulaski Guards, afterwards Company C, Fourth Virginia Infantry, Stonewall brigade; was promoted to lieutenant colonel and assigned to the thirteenth Virginia Infantry (A. I. Hill's column) July, 1861; promoted to colonel of the Thirtieth Virginia Infantry in March, 1862, and in May, 1863, was promoted to brigadier general and assigned to command of the "Stonewall brigade;" commanded Early's old division at the surrender of Appomattox, was severely wounded at Spotsylvania Court House May 12, 1864; elected commonwealth's attorney for Pulaski county in 1860; represented Pulaski county in the house of delegates of Virginia in 1871-72; was elected lieutenant governor of Virginia in 1877; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,257 votes, against 13,331 votes for H. S. K. Morrison, Democrat, and 271 votes for Haven B. Howe, Populist.

The Third district of Mississippi is represented by General Thomas Cledin Clendinning, of Vicksburg, who was born in Hinds county, Miss., January 11, 1847; entered the University of Mississippi in September, 1869, and after passing through the freshman and part of the sophomore years, left to enter Oakland College, Mississippi, where he passed into the junior class in the spring of 1869; entering the Confederate army early in 1861 and served throughout the war; was elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Republican, receiving 14,257 votes, against 13,331 votes for H. S. K. Morrison, Democrat, and 271 votes for Haven B. Howe, Populist.

Georgia is represented on the committee by Hon. Rufus E. Lester, of Savannah, who was born in Burke county, Ga., December 12, 1837; graduated at Mercer University, Georgia, 1857; admitted to the bar in Savannah and commenced the practice of law in 1859; entered the military service of the Confederate state in 1861; remained in the service till the close of the war; was state senator from the First senatorial district of Georgia (1870-1879) was president of the senate during the last three years of service; was mayor of Savannah from January, 1881, was elected to the Fifty-first, Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses and re-elected to the Fifty-fourth Congress as a Democrat, receiving 14,223 votes, against 5,615 votes for Brown, Populist. Mr. Lester represents the First district of Georgia. Another southern member of the com-